

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM IS RADICAL

Most of the Old-Time Planks and Many New Ones in Document

(Continued from Page 1)

convention tonight without a dissenting vote. It is radical enough to suit the most exacting.

The document is the result of forty-eight hours of work by a committee. It is almost entirely new, although the recommendations of New York were followed in many particulars.

From first to last the resolution committee deliberations were characterized by the utmost harmony. The unanimous demand was for pronounced declarations in favor of progressive policies all along the line, and the only differences arose over the best method of expressing this tendency. The result is a platform of generally advanced views, although many of them are less radical than the party declarations of other years.

The document covers every matter of importance which has been the subject of party discussion in four years. None of them is elaborately presented, but the large number of subjects renders the document vigorous. One said that it was "as long as a clothesline" and another that it "extends from Maine to California."

Members of the committee express general satisfaction with the planks, and William J. Bryan, who took an active part in framing them, predicted that it would arouse the disapproval of less than a dozen members of the convention. The platform says:

"We, the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, reaffirm our devotion to the principles of Democratic government formulated by Thomas Jefferson, and enforced by a long and illustrious line of Democratic Presidents.

Tariff Reform.
"We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal government, under the Constitution, has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of government, honestly and economically administered.

"The high Republican tariff is the principal cause of the unequal distribution of wealth; it is a system of taxation which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer; under its operations the American farmer and laboring man are the chief sufferers; it raises the cost of the necessities of life to them, but does not protect their product or wage. The farmer sells largely in free markets and buys almost entirely in the protected markets. In the most highly protected industries, such as cotton and wool, steel and iron, the wages of the laborers are the lowest paid in any of our industries.

"We denounce the Republican stand on the subject and assert that American wages are established by competitive conditions and not by the tariff.

Revision.
"We favor the immediate downward revision of the existing high, and in many cases prohibitive, tariff duties, insuring that material reductions be speedily made upon the necessities of life. Articles entering into competition with the trust-controlled products, and articles of American manufacture which are sold abroad, more cheaply than at home, should be put upon the free list.

"We recognize that our system of tariff taxation is intimately connected with the business of the country, and we favor the ultimate attainment of the principles we advocate by legislation that will not injure or destroy legitimate industry.

"We denounce the action of President Taft in vetoing the bills to reduce the tariff in the cotton, woolen, metals and chemicals schedules and the farmers' free list bill, all of which were designed to give immediate relief to the masses from the exactions of the trusts.

"The Republican party, while promising tariff revision, has shown by its tariff legislation that such revision is not to be in the people's interest, and having been faithless to its pledges of 1908 it should no longer enjoy the confidence of the nation. We appeal to the American people to support us in our demand for a tariff for revenue only.

High Cost of Living.

"The high cost of living is a serious problem in every American home. The Republican party, in its platform, attempts to escape from responsibility for present conditions by denying that they are due to protective tariff. We take issue with them on this subject and charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the high tariff laws enacted and maintained by the Republican party, and from trusts and commercial conspiracies fostered and encouraged by such laws, and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people until import duties on the necessities of life are materially reduced and those criminal conspiracies broken up."

The platform goes on to condemn the trust action against the Standard Oil and American tobacco companies and the results, and then takes up and indorses the income tax, direct election of Senators, presidential primaries, favors a single presidential term, and points with pride to the record made by the Democratic House.

The familiar planks condemning Republican "extravagance," calling for closer government supervision of public utilities, banking and currency reform, and advocating water ways, extension of rights of labor, conservation, agriculture, etc., are all in the platform.

Merchant Marine.
Of the merchant marine, the platform says:

"We believe in fostering by consti-

tutional regulation of commerce the growth of a merchant marine, which shall develop and strengthen the commercial ties which bind us to our sister republics of the South, but without imposing additional burdens upon the people and without bounties or subsidies from the public treasury.

"We urge upon Congress the speedy enactment of laws for the greater security of life and property at sea and we favor the repeal of all laws and the abrogation of so much of our treaties with other nations as provide for the arrest and imprisonment of seamen charged with desertion or with violation of their contract of service. Such laws and treaties are un-American and violate the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution of the United States.

"We favor the exemption from tolls of American ships engaged in coastwise trade passing through the Panama Canal.

"We also favor legislation forbidding the use of the Panama Canal by ships owned or controlled by railroad carriers engaged in transportation competitive with the canal."

Other planks advocate extension of pure food legislation, enforcement of civil service laws, encouragement of participation in the San Francisco exposition, and reform of legal procedure.

Territories.

Of the government's Territorial policy, the following is of interest here:

"We demand for the people of Alaska the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of a Territorial form of government, and we believe that the officials appointed to administer the government of all our Territories and the District of Columbia should be qualified by bona fide previous residence."

Referring to the Philippines, the platform says:

"We reaffirm the position thrice announced by the Democracy in convention assembled against a policy of imperialism and colonial exploitation in the Philippines or elsewhere. We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an inexcusable blunder which has involved us in enormous expense, brought us weakness instead of strength, and laid our nation open to the charge of abandonment of the fundamental doctrine of self-government. We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers. In recognizing the independence of the Philippines, our government should retain such land as may be necessary for coaling stations and naval bases."

In conclusion, the platform says:

National Uniform Protection.

"We commend to the several States the adoption of a law making it an offense for the proprietors of places of public amusement and entertainment to discriminate against the uniform of the United States, similar to the law passed by Congress applicable to the District of Columbia and the Territories in 1911.

Pensions.
"We renew the declaration of our last platform relating to a generous pension policy.

Rule of the People.

"We call attention to the fact that the Democratic party's demand for a return to the rule of the people expressed in the national platform four years ago has now become the accepted doctrine of a large majority of the electors. We again remind the country that only by a larger exercise of the reserved power of the people can they protect themselves from the misuse of delegated power and the usurpation of governmental instrumentality by special interests. For this reason the national convention insisted on the overthrow of a system by which United States Senators could be elected by direct vote. The Democratic party offers itself to the country as an agency through which the complete overthrow of corruption, fraud and machine rule in American politics can be effected.

"Our platform is one of principles which we believe to be essential to our national welfare. Our pledges are made to be kept in office as well as relied upon during the campaign, and we invite the cooperation of all citizens, regardless of party, who believe in maintaining unimpaired the institutions and traditions of our country."

According to advices brought by the Nippon Maru there is the greatest kind of activity in Japanese shipping, and compared with last year the number of vessels under charter has almost doubled, with the supply of vessels to handle tonnage inadequate to fill the demand. The vessels most recently chartered have been taken up for terms of six months or a year and represent a tonnage of 48,600 tons. There is still a demand for vessels and the charter rates have advanced amazingly, it is said. Several of the steamers are getting \$5,000 and \$6,000 a month.—Chronicle.

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CHINESE STUDENT FROM HAWAII COMMENTS ON LIFE AT HARVARD

Sees Hope of New China in the Young Men Educated in America

How Harvard University has impressed Chang Loy, of Hawaii, is told in an interesting letter just received from Chang Loy by Principal M. M. Scott of McKinley High School. The young Chinese student, who was born at Lahaina, graduated from McKinley in 1909 and with Prof. Scott's encouragement went to Harvard. The following letter is remarkable in many ways, for pure and pungent English, for philosophy and a point of view unusual in any man who has just passed his majority. It gives us a striking commentary on the New China.

12 Summer Road, Cambridge, Mass., June 11, 1912.

My Dear Professor Scott:—Although your letter came to me a long while ago, I have not been able to find time to answer it, especially to tell you fully how I have fared so far in my college course and how I enjoyed Harvard.

I wish first of all to thank you heartily for the kindly interest that you take in me and in my college career. I am, indeed, a fortunate fellow in having such kind teachers and friends as you, Mr. Donaghy and Mrs. Crockett. I recall always with pleasure the kindness that my former teachers at the High School had shown me while I was their pupil. It is a great pleasure for a pupil to know that, when he has left school and his old teachers, he is remembered by them and that they continue their kindly interest in his new work and life.

Now, as to how I have found Harvard. First of all, I must tell you that I like Harvard immensely. From the time I arrived in Cambridge to the present, I have enjoyed the work and the life of the college. I like especially the freedom and the tolerant spirit that prevail here. One is free to work and live as one pleases, to regulate one's life and work in one's own way, so long as one does one's duty and conducts oneself like a gentleman. The student is his own master. There are no vexatious rules to annoy him. What rules there are, are but reasonable and simple regulations governing attendance at lectures and order and quiet in the college halls during study hours. In a way, Harvard is like a little world where the workers may conduct their work and life in their way, just as free people in the work-a-day world do theirs.

Harvard is such a large institution. One most interesting thing about the University is that there are within its gates many nationalities and numerous types of students, or rather classes of students, when you consider them on the basis of wealth, social position, and general tenderness of mind and temperament. I mean there are those who are extremely rich and who are supplied abundantly with the material good things of life; those who have to work their way through college but who do so courageously and cheerfully; those who have been accustomed from childhood, perhaps, to move in a social circle apart from the "common people" amid the luxuries and artificial refinement of wealth as well as the true refinement of culture of some; those who know only the simple society of a farming country or little town in the energetic West; those who are conservative and loyal to, and completely or practically completely satisfied with, the existing order and arrangement of things; those who are radical but enthusiastic; those who are scholars; those who "take life easy" in regard to scholastic matters; those who care much for religion; and those who are apparently indifferent to it. What a variety! You can easily imagine what an interesting community this large body of young men form. I find this more interesting than the little body of men in the little college. There are, I must tell you, even some socialists among us, who are pretty brilliant advocates of their ideas and beliefs. But in the midst of such diversification of types of men, and among all, there prevails a tolerant spirit, a friendliness, at least a friendly courtesy.

Freedom, I have said, is a characteristic of Harvard life. For freedom to follow one's own bent and interests, a respect for one's legitimate pursuits, a good-natured and generous tolerance of ideas and opinions in general, one can find no better place than Harvard. Thus, if one has a plan to work out, one will find conditions favorable. And one has adequate means to work out the plan, as far as scholastic means, general and professional, are concerned. One finds here all the important departments of arts and sciences, general and applied, some with the most excellent equipment and others with at least tolerable equipment. What is far more important, Harvard has the men—men who are specialists in their lines and of recognized authority in their respective fields of knowledge and learning. As an institution of learning, Harvard is hard to surpass.

If you will remember, I had two points to make up when I entered college. It was of really great concern to me then how I should dispose of them easily and quickly. I went to see Dean Castle, who suggested to me that, if I should take an advanced course in German and attain a certain standard at the completion of the course, the course would make up my deficiency and at the same time count toward my degree. Acting on his suggestion, I chose a course in German literature, quite willing to take the risk of failure. It was fortunate for me

that I had taken some German with Professor Patson at the College of Hawaii. Although I found the course difficult, I was able to attain the necessary standard at the end of the year, although the grade I attained was nothing to be proud of. But the course disposed of the deficiency in the most economical way. At the end of the year I had five full courses to my credit. When the summer was over, I completed another half course. I did not take any summer work at the end of my sophomore year, as I found it too warm to do much profitable studying. Besides I had an idea that I should not hurry through. If I had wished, I would have been able to complete my course this year by carrying a somewhat heavier program. As is, I have only two courses more to complete the requirements for the degree. If I wish, I can graduate at the end of the first semester next year. But I do not propose to do that, as there are full courses I consider as being necessary to the rounding-out of my plan of study. Thus I shall have at the end of next year at least a course and a half in excess of the requirement.

So far government has been my major, although I took my first course in education this year, as I shall do my graduate work in education later. I have had some history economics and sociology, all of which I have enjoyed, although I did not like economics so well as the others. I planned my work rather carefully from the very beginning, and thus far I find the arrangement satisfactory.

College life at Harvard is on the whole enjoyable. Studying in Cambridge, which is only four miles from Boston, a student enjoys the advantages of a large city. To be near a large city like Boston is especially advantageous to a foreign student, who desires to observe life in a country from several aspects. It is more probably true that a student who has this advantage is more likely to acquire a broader point of view in regard to the life and institutions of another people. It is likely also that he would be more sympathetic in the understanding of the people and their social customs. My impression is that the people in the East—I mean the educated Americans—are in the main cordial to foreign students. I have found, however, that some are inclined to be patronizing, which the thoughtful foreign student finds disagreeable. Some are woefully ignorant about other peoples, and are, therefore, narrow in their view of foreigners. In the main, however, I think the people are quite courteous to Chinese students. The latter appreciate their courtesy. In the colleges we are treated with much consideration, by both professors and students. I am glad to say that the Chinese students are easily adapted to American customs and manners. This makes pleasant social intercourse much easier. Besides, most of our students are gentlemen.

In regard to the work of the Chinese students in the colleges and universities, they have done, and are doing, exceedingly well. Many of them have attained scholarship of the first grade. The success of so many is probably due to the fact that most of them were selectmen. Many, as you probably know, are students sent out by the government who gained their scholarships by competitive examinations.

The development along the numerous lines of the new national life in China in the new era, that has already dawned upon us, will depend much on the men that are being trained now in the great schools of America for their future work. Much will depend on how well they appropriate the best in Western civilization. There is a great deal that is good and useful in Western civilization that China may advantageously take and use, but we cannot help observing and realizing that there are also undesirable things. It becomes necessary, therefore, that we should be discriminating and observant. Of course, how well we succeed in getting the adequate preparation for our work and duties depends largely on ourselves, but as there are so many opportunities and advantages for an adequate training, a failure to profit to the utmost will be entirely our fault. Of all countries of the world, I think America is probably the best preceptor of our men, especially when we consider that China has adopted the principles of government and society which America maintains. The American spirit for progress and achievement is a healthy spirit—one that will be beneficial to China. If our people develop a large measure of it, it will probably be tempered by our natural conservatism. Thus tempered it will probably be more serviceable. There is no danger, I think, of our going too fast, but there is danger of plunging into ill-considered schemes of policy for a time, when our knowledge of modern methods is not sufficient. We are in a period of reconstruction now; it is a time when the best experience, wisdom, temperance, and energy are necessary to place our country on a stable basis. There are dangers on all sides. Asia's nations are so voracious and selfish! We must be vigilant in the midst of greedy nations, who do not scruple to use underhand diplomacy and force to gain an advantage. We hope America will continue to be, as she has been, friendly and sympathetic. I believe America will be benefited if China should be able to stand on her feet, secure and strong. The Chinese people know a friend when they see one, and know how to appreciate a sincere friendship.

Personally, I am hopeful of China's future. In spite of all allegations concerning the dense ignorance, the unprogressiveness, or "medievalism" of our people, I have faith in them. There are qualities in our people that are solid, that are a strength to a people. I mean their democratic spirit, their sobriety, and their teachableness. They have, moreover, industry, a just appreciation of life here on earth, and a courage and a cheerfulness to face the difficulties and hardships of life. Ignorance, you know, may be dispelled by education. With enlightenment the spirit of progress and improvement will grow. It takes time, I fully realize; but Rome was not built in a day, nor was America. We, young men, have a splendid opportunity to do some good work and service in our country. The work is large, and the responsibility great. It demands sound knowledge as it demands strength, faith, courage, and a true spirit of social service. I hope we shall not be found wanting when the test comes.

I completed my final examinations a week ago. I shall soon leave Cambridge to spend my vacation in the New Hampshire woods. It is my intention to do some collateral reading in connection with certain government courses I have already taken, while I enjoy my outing. Cambridge is very warm in summer, and it is consequently very unpleasant for one who desires a good out-of-door life and wishes to read. New Hampshire is a good vacation place, and besides it is cheaper to stay in the country than in the city.

I am going to have an enjoyable vacation and a good rest, so that I may have a pleasant and profitable senior year. I will write you when the time comes of my progress in the work of my final year.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

CHANG LOY.

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NATIONAL GUARD RIFLE RANGE NEARLY FINISHED

The new rifle range of the National Guard, near Kakaako, is nearing completion, and within two weeks the citizen soldiers will commence firing on it. Work of concreting the butts will be started tomorrow, the pier leading from the shore to the butts, having been already completed. This pier is about 600 feet long, and carries a 4-foot runway, over which men and material can be transported.

The Guardsmen have practically completed their gallery course, and are now ready to tackle the 400 and 500 yard ranges in the open.

CHIPMUNKS NOT WANTED.

When Mr. and Mrs. George Beckley decided upon the importation of a pair of chipmunks from the mainland, and brought the same to the islands on the last voyage of the Pacific Mail liner Mongolia, they counted not upon the determination of an unfeeling staff of territorial veterinarians, whose business it is these days to insulate a general quarantine upon all rodents and animals from the shores of Uncle Sam's domain.

At any rate, in the custody of the keeper of the territorial animal quarantine are six chipmunks, over which much persuasion has been expended with a view of their liberation.

The powers that be, however, have ruled that the chipmunks must not be permitted to land on Hawaii's fair and coral stranded shores. The rodents are therefore to be returned to the coast, and will be "passengers" in the Matson Navigation steamer Lurline, which is to take a departure for San Francisco at six o'clock this evening.

George Ward, superintendent of Bishop wharf, who fell from the Inter-Island coal railway yesterday morning and received severe injuries is still in a dangerous condition and according to the doctors at Queen's hospital has shown no sign of improvement.

RUSSIANS FROM DALNY ON WAY TO ISLANDS

In a letter from Dr. Victor Clark, Territorial immigration commissioner, now in the Far East, received by Secretary Kearns of the Territorial immigration station, this morning, Dr. Clark states that he has shipped 45 Russian immigrants, whom he found gathered in Dalny, to Hawaii on the Shinsho Maru.

Dr. Clark says that he found these immigrants had gathered at Dalny with the intention of going to Hawaii. They told him that they intended to go to Japan at their own expense, anyway, and then proceed the best way they could to Hawaii.

After an investigation Dr. Clark decided that they would be suitable immigrants and assisted them to the extent of arranging for their transportation from Yokohama.

In regard to his negotiations with the Russian government for the purpose of securing additional immigrants from the domains of the Czar, Dr. Clark says the indications are favorable. He was told by the Russian officials at Harbin and at the American legation in Peking, that with proper representations he could probably secure immigrants from West Siberia and Russia proper, of the kind he desired. He was informed that the Russian government would probably oppose any effort to secure immigrants from East Siberia, inasmuch as the government had planted colonies there with a view to peopling that country.

AT THE HOTELS

ALEXANDER YOUNG.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Kluge and son, Miss Nellie Porter, Hilo; H. B. Morris, Seattle; J. T. McCrosson, Honolulu; F. M. Helman, Leopold Auman, San Francisco; H. H. Olin, Oakland; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Wilcox, Miss E. Wilcox, Kauai; Mary L. Perley, L. A. Parker, Greenfield, Mass.; Edith S. Bush, Eleanora M. Schmidt, San Francisco; John T. Mohr, Hawaii; Miss Alice Wadsworth, Miss Helen McMeans, Mrs. J. H. Neubauer and family, Miss A. Cipe, San Francisco; Mrs. C. L. Bodrero, Miss Lydia Bodrero, Otto Behr, Los Angeles; J. L. Driscoll, Jos. Schwartz, San Francisco.

NOTICE.

McCabe, Hamilton & Renney Co., Ltd. The annual meeting of the stockholders of McCabe, Hamilton & Renney Co., Ltd., will be held at the office of the company, No. 20 Queen street, Honolulu, Wednesday, July 17, 1912, at 3 p. m.

CHAR. BON, Secretary.
Honolulu, July 9, 1912.

At *Ye Liberty* THEATRE

"Oliver Twist"

That Great Character Story of England's Great Author, Charles Dickens, will be presented by a Moving Picture Film, as Acted by America's Greatest Character Actor,

NAT GOODWIN

In the part of "Fagin, The Schoolmaster of Pickpockets"

Others in cast are:

Marie Doro as "Oliver"

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Lyn Harding as "Bill Sykes"

And others selected personally by Mr. Goodwin

This is a picture that will appeal to everyone, for it is a story of life, written as only possible by Dickens.

Usual Big Vaudeville Program and Four Other Good Pictures

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